

THREE COUNTRIES IN
DEKAY'S TANGLEMunitions Paid For in Huerta
Bonds. Held by Spain, Sold
to Belgium.

HIS LIFE SPECTACULAR

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Nov. 14.—Behind the arrest in London of John Wesley De Kay of New York on a charge of fraud made by the Belgian authorities lies one of the most romantic episodes of De Kay's picturesque career. The correspondent of THE SUN has obtained the details of this story from intimate friends of De Kay in Paris.

De Kay's last activity before the war began was as Gen. Huerta's European financial agent, when he tried to float Huerta bonds to buy munitions. He succeeded in buying in Spain 18,000 Spanish-made Mausers and fifteen million cartridges, paying for them in Huerta bonds. He tried to ship the munitions to Vera Cruz, but failed.

A year ago the rifles and cartridges which he had stored in the Spanish Government arsenal—special permit of the Spanish Minister of War "for safekeeping," the permit of the Colonies, M. Couch, for 3,250,000 francs (\$50,000), the munitions to go to the Belgian Congo. M. Couch accepted De Kay's statement that the munitions belonged to him personally. De Kay stating that he had bought them in Huerta bonds and had paid to the manufacturer for the munitions were his own and not the property of the Mexican Government.

Contract Is Signed.

M. Couch had signed the contract for the purchase and De Kay had asked the Spanish Minister of War for the release of the munitions for shipment to the Belgian Congo. The Belgian representative in Paris protested to the Belgian Government, stating that the munitions belonged not to De Kay or even to the Belgian Congo, but to the Mexican Government, which had been paid for with bonds issued in the name of the people. Carranza's representative assured the Belgian Government that the munitions would soon be in power and would demand the return of the munitions or an indemnity.

The Belgians hesitated, the Carranzaists protested to the Spanish Government and the Spanish Minister of War, it was announced, would not release the munitions from the Government arsenal until all Spanish claims had been determined to which they belonged.

Interminable negotiations resulted and lasted several months until the other day somebody here was called by a messenger and discovered that 300,000 francs already had been paid toward the sum which had been promised to De Kay. The investigation showed and De Kay was arrested in London.

Charles Not Arrested.

On his Paris staff was M. Charles. M. Charles was not arrested, as the prosecuting authorities in Paris, questioned and ordered to remain within the jurisdiction of the court until the trial of De Kay is concluded.

The informants of THE SUN state that it is not clear where the 300,000 francs went and apparently it is a matter for the court to decide. It is suggested that De Kay expended this money in Spain in a vain attempt to obtain the release of the munitions. It is known that De Kay had been paid 300,000 francs for the quantity and quality of munitions in the United States in an effort to deliver them to Belgium and fulfill his contract and that he had been paid 300,000 francs for the quantity and quality of munitions in the United States in an effort to deliver them to Belgium and fulfill his contract and that he had been paid 300,000 francs for the quantity and quality of munitions in the United States in an effort to deliver them to Belgium and fulfill his contract.

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BRITISH CHASE OF
VINLAND RESENTEDState Department May Take
Action if the Case Is Of-
ficially Presented.

CAPTAIN TELLS OF CHASE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—No protest on the part of the steamship Vinland, reported to have been chased to the Virginia capes by a British cruiser, has reached Washington, it was said at the State Department today. The action of the British patrols in attempting to catch the Vinland caused no surprise here. It is known that the British regard the Vinland and nine other ships of the Transatlantic Steamship Company as enemy owned and that they will try to capture them wherever they appear on the high seas. The British already have one vessel of this line, the Hocking, now before a prize court at Halifax, and the French have seized another, the Housatonic.

While it is presumed here, from published accounts of the chase of the Vinland, that the British were technically within their rights, there is some reason to believe that the British action at the extent to which the British had carried the exercise of their right to intercept all vessels on the seas. At the request of the United States the British Government has repeatedly ordered its cruisers to remain a considerable distance beyond the three mile limit. The United States expects them to refrain from carrying on their operations close to the American coast.

TRICKED BRITISH SHIP.

Captain of the Vinland Tells of the Long Chase.

Capt. Moller of the Vinland, who arrived here yesterday from Norfolk, said: "We were about off the Highlands between 7 and 8 o'clock Wednesday morning when we made out a ship heading westward but on direct course. As we drew closer she began to signal us. Then I found she was a converted British cruiser."

"Then I looked to me like one of the old Anchor liners which had formerly run between New York and Glasgow. As near as I could make out she was armed with four inch guns fore, aft and amidships. She also carried machine guns."

"The cruiser signalled us to stop. Knowing what has been happening, I made up my mind to stop. I would not have my ship captured as long as I could keep her aloft. I sent word down to the chief engineer to crowd on all steam engines would carry us out of the net."

"I signalled back to the Britisher that I could not come closer. At the same time I signalled to the Britisher that I was a merchant ship. The Britisher kept right on, closing in and running parallel to us."

"All day long we ran at top speed, the Britisher close behind, and as I say, in my judgment, still well within the three mile limit."

"Night came on. The Britisher displayed no lights. Neither did I. We kept steadily on the chase, following the coast of the British Isles, even in the darkness, in full sight of land. Fortunately a fog sprang up. I located our position on the chart and determined to make the Jersey channel. The Britisher followed us closely and we slid into Cape May channel, safe for the time being at least."

"As we were about to enter the channel, I saw the thick smoke of the cruiser in the fog, and now and then we caught the dim gleam of her searchlight trying to pick us up."

"We anchored under the light of the Cape May lighthouse, and we were able to make Norfolk by closely hugging the shore."

ALL ON LINER DISARMED.

Weapons Taken From Voyagers Departing for Archangel.

The Russian-American liner Carlsbad sailed yesterday afternoon for Archangel with a big cargo of munitions and 130 passengers, mostly stevedores.

She was delayed several hours while detectives examined the stowage of every voyager, taking all weapons, knives and razors from everybody who had any and storing them away for return to the owners.

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ALL ON LINER DISARMED.

PARIS LOOKS FOR
A SEVERE WINTERHigh Prices Make It Hard for
Poor to Live—Coal Now
\$17 a Ton.

MILK SUPPLY SCANTY

By CAROLYN WILSON.
PARIS, Oct. 21.—Winter is going to be very hard in Paris. Already prices have mounted so high that I do not see how the poor live. And if the first attack of cold weather and the consequent diminution of fresh vegetables and fruit are going to make as much difference as the tables of prices have shown I dread thinking of a long, cold winter, which is the present scientific prediction for France.

Ordinary necessities—clothes, shoes, gloves, linings—have all increased in price. A suit which last year cost \$30 would cost \$50 this year. All the linings, like cotton or buttons or hooks and eyes, which one is accustomed to thinking of at a fixed price have become more expensive.

Yet the stores are full. It is as easy to go shopping at the Galeries Lafayette as it was a year ago. It takes sometimes fifteen minutes to get an elevator, so thick is the crowd which I watch people buying fur—an article which no Parisian woman would be without, no matter what other thing she economized on. Skirts have increased 60 to 80 per cent, but people seem to buy just the same.

Milk Becoming Scarce.

During the past week milk has been scarce from 10 to 15 cents a quart, and in many sections of the city has been really scarce. The reason given for this is the large number of invalids in the hospitals, and the fact that the milk is being used for the hospitals. The milk is being used for the hospitals, and the fact that the milk is being used for the hospitals.

Coal and Soap Have Doubled.

"That isn't the worst," said another woman, "look at coal, \$17 a ton, and soap, which was 10 cents a pound, is now 20 cents. It is a real hardship for the poor people. I have to use less soap and less coal. I have to use less soap and less coal. I have to use less soap and less coal."

One of the oldest places in Paris, in contrast with the new districts, is the district of the Gare d'Orléans. It is one of the poorest districts in Paris. It is one of the poorest districts in Paris. It is one of the poorest districts in Paris.

Now when you go in you see no longer sleek railroads or decent hotels. It is a real hardship for the poor people. I have to use less soap and less coal. I have to use less soap and less coal. I have to use less soap and less coal."

GERMANY WANTS "AN INDIA."

African, Said to Be War's Aim.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The assertion that Germany's war aim is to acquire a vast African empire, which would be the basis of a new world power, is being widely discussed here. It is being widely discussed here. It is being widely discussed here.

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SPEN \$500,000 OF HIS OWN TO ELECT LA FOLLETTE
SAYS STEPHENSON IN "EXPOSE" OF RELATIONSEx-Senator Bares Secrets of
High Finance in Wisconsin
Politics.

BREAK AFTER GIFTS STOP

Continued from First Page.

glance to the Republican party from the time of its organization, his political experiences go back to the Whig days—became one of the most generous contributors to its campaign funds. How much he spent in the game one can only conjecture, but it is safe to assume that it goes far beyond the \$100,000 mark.

During his second campaign for the House of Representatives, which in his own case presented no difficulties, he contributed, he says, "to carry on the struggle for control of the State Legislature in the interest of Spooner \$22,000."

"Much the same situation," he adds, "prevailed in 1888, when Senator Sawyer was up for reelection."

Was in Inner Ring.

During this time Mr. Stephenson was associated with Henry C. Payne, later Postmaster-General, Spooner and Sawyer—the inner ring which controlled the destinies of the Republican party in Wisconsin. After his withdrawal from the House, he has been in the inner ring for a number of years, but in 1908 and 1909, he says, Sawyer, Spooner and others conceived the idea of having him run for the Senate.

With some reluctance he consented to become a candidate. At this point, however, the Republican leaders turned their backs upon him.

"The most of the undertaking," he writes, "was a valuable one for me. I discovered for the second time that political assurances were not to be taken at their face value, and that I could not rely upon the promises of my friends with half as much certainty as I could expect the opposition of my enemies. No sooner had the decision been reached that the organization leaders switched their support to Quarles and left me dangling in mid-air."

Mr. Stephenson says frankly that this was a disaster. He was already aware of the nature of the opposition. The inner council, which had been accustomed to decide what course the party should follow, seemed to realize that they had lost control, but did not understand how it was brought about.

"In the time the party candidate withdrew and the others dropped out, leaving the field entirely to La Follette and Stebbins. When this came to pass Stebbins also quit the race. This much having been accomplished, he came to me and offered to return half the money I had given him, the unexpended balance of the \$500,000. He was already in the mind that the machine and the railroads and other corporate interests were playing too fast and loose with the State of Wisconsin and that a shakeup would be a wholesome thing."

La Follette Well Drained.

In the meantime Senator La Follette had begun, with others, to fight the powers that were in the Republican ranks. He was a member of the inner ring, which he regarded as a gold-father—an idealistic relationship, the value of which I was to realize later, when, seeking counsel and aid, he sought me with attributes of fatherhood."

Senator La Follette leaped to success and gained the sobriquet of "Bull Moose." But his position was not as secure as he thought. He was already in the mind that the machine and the railroads and other corporate interests were playing too fast and loose with the State of Wisconsin and that a shakeup would be a wholesome thing."

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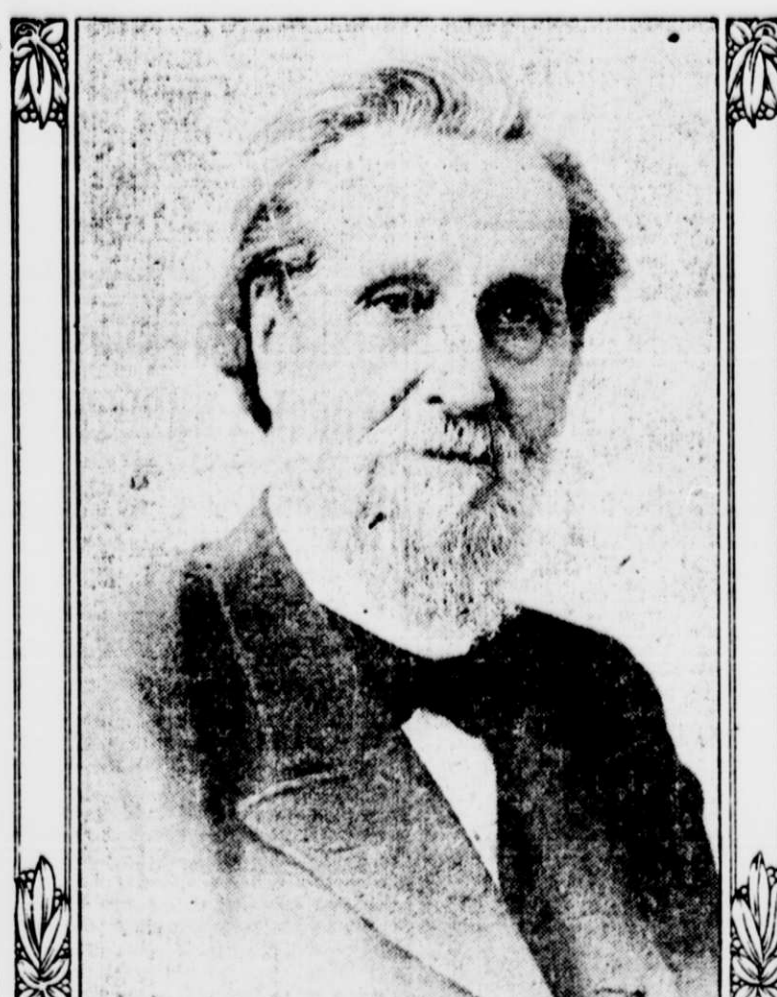
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Isaac Stephenson.
Ex-Senator.

A sudden delirium of feeling, I suppose, forbade any serious attempt to influence the action, and the conviction of these men whom the outer world had erroneously regarded as parts of a well organized political machine.

After a prolonged struggle for the place by the "Half-Breed" leaders, Mr. Stephenson, going his own way, won and was elected on May 17.

Mr. Stephenson says that he was elected on May 17, 1907, for Senator Spooner's unexpired term, but he never left office when in 1909 Senator Stephenson successfully sought to succeed himself.

Senator La Follette, it was said at the time, had agreed to support Mr. Stephenson if he would not try to succeed himself. Mr. Stephenson denied that he had made any such pledge, announced his candidacy for reelection on March 4, 1909, was re-elected on the twenty-third ballot of the joint assembly of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Senator Stephenson in February of the same year had filed a list of campaign expenses which came to a total of \$107,750. This matter of campaign expenses, which was a subject of investigation by the La Follette adherents to attack the validity of Senator Stephenson's reelection, Mr. La Follette, Wisconsin Senatorial investigation.

As a result of the investigation by the Federal Senatorial Committee on Privileges and Elections the United States Senate on March 27, 1912, decided by a 60-40 vote to disqualify Senator Stephenson from office and to declare his election null and void. The disqualification was based on the fact that Senator Stephenson had received contributions from corporations and individuals in violation of the laws of the United States.

During the holiday season of 1907, when I was in Milwaukee, A. Dahl and H. E. Brown, two of La Follette's friends, came to see me. The purpose of their visit was to raise money for a campaign in the interest of La Follette's reelection. They were very anxious to see me and to hear from me. They were very anxious to see me and to hear from me.

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which were fruitless, may or may not have been reflected in the events that immediately followed. I give them simply as the background of events which more directly concerned me. From them I draw no conclusions nor make any deductions."

By the time that Senator Stephenson prepared for another campaign for the Senate the split between himself and La Follette had been complete. He found that he had been turned out of the Republican fold as shepherded by La Follette.

Undaunted and with the chances against him he undertook the fight and in the cause of it expended \$107,000. Success in the primaries did not assure him of election. The La Follette faction fought tooth and nail to defeat him. Investigations were set in motion, at first by the State Legislature and afterward by the United States Senate. None the less Stephenson emerged from the ordeals victorious.

On his last night he says: "Here I might moralize at some length if I were so minded upon the rectitude of political maneuvering. The expenditure of money seems to be a political thing, the moral question depending upon not how but for what it was spent. For all of the money I devoted to the upbuilding and promotion of the 'Half-Breed' faction, the election of La Follette as Governor and the smashing of the old inner ring of the Republican party, in direct campaign contributions and donations to candidates and the establishment of a newspaper to give voice to the cause, the great cause of which, I had been told, I was the source of an unfulfilled promise. I have come out of this thing so flattered that I hesitate to set them down here."

It was after it that La Follette, carrying his fight to the Senate, tried to persuade La Follette to have his former enemy factor thrown out because of his expenditures of \$107,000 in the campaign. Senator Stephenson's friends tried hard to get him elected, but he was defeated. The details of his relations with La Follette, but he steadfastly refused until now.

ENEMIES IN 1909.

La Follette Accuses Stephenson of Breaking a Pledge.

Ex-Senator Isaac Stephenson of Marinette, Wis., and Senator La Follette were on friendly terms when Mr. Stephenson was first elected, May 17, 1907, for Senator Spooner's unexpired term, but he never left office when in 1909 Senator Stephenson successfully sought to succeed himself.

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